The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Two children, while playing in a barn near Trenton, N. J., set fire to the hay, and were burned to death.

—President Grant and family were in New York city a short time on Saturday, and then proceeded to Washington.

—William Haines, a farmer living near Columbus, O., became tired of his life last Friday night, and committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn.

—H. J. Clarke, Attorney General of Manitoba, arrived at St. Paul on Saturday from Winnepeg. On alighting from the cars his baggage was attached for several hundred dollars due, and was held till Clarke deposited the amount of the debt in a bank as security.

—Nathan Isaacson has been arrested in Chicago charged with firing the building that caused the fire on July 14th. The testimony taken goes to show that he offered a peddlar named Wolfson one hundred dollars that had once attempted the deed unsuccessfully, and then boasted that he would have better success the next time. The hearing of the case has been adjourned till Wednesday next.

—In the Supreme Court of Dakota Territory the consideration of the Wintermute case was brought up on Saturday on a writ of error, but was postponed until the regular term next January. The Court had previously granted a stay of proceedings during the pendency of an appeal, but refused his application to be let out on bail. Mr. Wintermute will accordingly remain in the county jail till the case is disposed of next winter.

—Mr. Alexander McBride, an old and well known hardware merchant of Louisville, was found dead in a bath tub in a barber shop on Saturday afternoon. He had gone into the shop to take a bath, and the proprietor, at last becoming alarmed that he remained so long, broke open the door and found him in the tub, with his head under water, dead. He had been very feeble for some time past, and is supposed to have fallen in the water and was too debilitated to raise himself again.

—At Venice, Ohio, there was great excitement on Saturday about the mortal wounding of Bradford Seely, a very wealthy farmer, last Friday night. He had started to the city in a buggy, while his men were bringing live stock in wagons. He was found by the roadside, with his skull and the back of the head crushed in. The horse walked home with the buggy. Indications do not exist that he was thrown out by the horse running away, and the money found on his person precludes the idea of robbery.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1874.

The Programme of the New Governing Commission.

Lieut. Hoxie, executive officer of the District Commission, to-day issued a circular to contractors, notifying them that under the recent act of Congress for the government of the District of Columbia, all claims existing or hereafter created for which no evidence of indebtedness has been issued arising out of contracts made by the Board of Public Works are required to be examined and audited for settlement a Board of Audit, consisting of the First and Second Controllers of the Treasury of the United States, who, upon such audit, will issue to each claimant a certificate, signed by said Board, and countersigned by the Controller of the District, stating the amount due. That the Sinking Fund Commissioners are authorized to exchange at par certain bonds of the District of Columbia, provided for, payable fifty years from August 1st, 1874, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 65-100 per cent. per annum for indebtedness evidenced by said certificates of the Auditing Board. No other provision is made for the payment for work done or hereafter to be done under contracts made with the Board of Public Works. The disposition of the appropriation made by Congress and of the revenue from taxes and other sources is controlled by act of Congress, and none of these revenues are available for the payment of said work.

The Commission to-day issued an order suspending all work under contracts of the late Board of Public Works, except that pertaining to sewers, and the same shall not be resumed except upon the approval of the Commissioners and by a written order of the engineer. It was also ordered that an examination of all work on sewers and needed public improvements be made at once by the engineer of the Board of Commissioners, to determine the initial point of the work, which is to be done under the Commission.

Postal Affairs.

W. H. Hunt, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has returned here from Saratoga, bringing with him letters signed by the President authorizing the appointment of J. H. Marr as First Assistant Postmaster General, also authority for John L. Hunt, Second Assistant Postmaster General, to act as Postmaster General during any temporary absence of Postmaster General Marshall.

Mr. Hunt was dispatched with a copy of the French Postal treaty for the signature of the President, which was obtained immediately.

CHICAGO.

Precautions Against Fire.

CHICAGO, July 18.—At a meeting of the Common Council yesterday afternoon resolution were adopted instructing the Board of Publi Works to take immediate steps toward furnishing a more abundant supply of water to those portions of the city where it is insufficient in time of fire. The board was directed to have all wooden buildings of whatever kind removed from within the city limits. It was expressed as the sense of the Council that a corps of sappers and miners should be formed and added to the present organization. Their duty should be to aid in quelling conflagrations by the removal or destruction of such buildings as the Fire Marshal deems necessary.

The Chicago Board of Underwriters also held a meeting, at which resolutions were adopted intimating a belief that their policies will entirely withdraw the protection of insurance companies represented by them unless the fire department be speedily and radically reorganized by a change of officers, by the addition of new and more powerful steamers, by the construction of fire walls in the demolition of dangerous and inflammable buildings, and by a rigid enforcement of the present building laws.

Suggestions to Prevent a Repetition of Disastrous Fires.

In answer to a call issued yesterday by prominent citizens connected with various branches of industry in the city, about 1,200 citizens met this evening in McCormack's Hall to consider means for avoiding a repetition of the late disastrous fire. After organization, the meeting proceeded to appoint a committee consisting of twenty-five men from each division of the city, who are to wait upon the Mayor and present to him the views of the meeting and action taken by it. Resolutions were adopted demanding the extention of the fire limits to the city limits, demanding the immediate destruction of all wooden buildings erected within the fire limits in violation of the ordinance of 1871, and calling for a law prohibiting the building of wooden structures inside the corporate limits. The subject of setting apart a considerable portion of the district lately burned was urged upon the Common Council as worthy of consideration. It was suggested also that boulevards three hundred feet wide would be a great protection in case of fire, and consideration of the question of reconstructing such was submitted to the same body.

BOSTON.

The South Boston Mystery Solved—The Remains of a Missing Child Discovered in a Cellar.

BOSTON, July 18.—At South Boston this afternoon the remains of little Katy Mary Curran, a girl of ten years, who mysteriously disappeared some four months ago, were discovered in the cellar of a building, 327 Broadway, formerly occupied as a store by Mrs. R. H. Pomeroy, the mother of young Pomeroy, who is now in jail awaiting trial on a charge of cruelly torturing and murdering a young boy by the name of Millin on the 22d of April last. The discovery was made by some workmen employed in an adjoining cellar. A stone was loosened and fell upon a pile of ashes in the part formerly occupied by Pomeroy, and upon going in to remove it a fragment of the dress was seen protruding from the heap. Upon pulling it out the child's head was brought to light. The police were at once summoned, and the remainder of the body of the child was exhumed. The remains were much decomposed. Detectives and the parents of the child were sent for. The excitement was so intense that the mother and elder brother of the Pomeroy boy were arrested as a measure of safety, it being feared they would be lynched. The theory of the detectives is that the young murderer enticed his victim into the cellar, and after torturing her to death, disposed of the remains as above described.

DR. EDWARD COWLES recently read a paper before the Massachusetts Medical Society on the treatment of the sick in tents and temporary hospitals. Statistics show a marked contrast between the mortality in tent hospitals and in the crowded wards of great hospitals, the advantage being in favor of the tents. There are tent wards connected with nearly all the hospitals of large cities, and in England their use is recommended by the Government for such emergencies as occur during the summer season. Any small town or village can now, within forty-eight hours, supply itself with a better receptacle for the sick than a few years ago could be found in the largest and richest of cities.

MISS ALICE ALLISON, the servant girl who fell heir to a quarter of a million dollars, is engaged and will shortly be married to Sir Thomas Colt Hus. This information we have from the family in this place with whom she just resided.—*Bellefonte Republican.*

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

A Cabinet Crisis in France.

The Duke de Cazes Endeavoring to Form a New Ministry.

FRANCE.

A Crisis in the Ministry.

PARIS, July 18.—There is a complete crisis in the Ministry. The Duke de Broglie has been seeking to constitute a Cabinet based on the old majority in the Assembly, but it is said he has failed, and that the Duke de Cazes has since been entrusted with the task.

Assembly Proceedings.

The Assembly to-day adopted a motion offered by Wolomski, reducing the annual redemption payments by $10,000,000, thus aggravating the Ministerial defeats. It also confirmed the decision to discuss Ventavon's constitutional report from the Committee of Thirty on Monday.

It is expected that the new Ministers will demand a postponement of this debate. If it is postponed, the whole Left and Bonapartists will vote for the dissolution of the Assembly.

The Abandoned Steamship Case.

It is said the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company will appeal against the award of the British Admiralty Court in the case of the abandoned steamship Amerique.

GERMANY.

Discharged from Custody.

BERLIN, July 18.—The priest Hanibaler, who was arrested at Schweinfurth on suspicion of being implicated with Kullman in the attempt to assassinate Prince Bismarck, has been discharged from custody, having proved his entire innocence of any connection with the affair.

Congratulations by the Thousand.

KISSINGEN, July 18.—Prince Bismarck has received upwards of one thousand telegrams congratulating him upon his escape from assassination.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Railway Accident.

LONDON, July 18.—An accident on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway this morning caused the death and injury of several persons.

Inquiry Adjourned.

In consequence of the illness of Dr. Kenealy, the inquiry by the Benchers of Gray's Inn has been adjourned till August.

CANADA.

Lumbermen's Convention.

OTTAWA, July 18.—The Chamniere mill owners have decided to invite leading lumber men of Ontario and Quebec to attend a convention at Ottawa on the 30th inst. to adopt measures to prevent over production of lumber and square timber, and considering other matters important to the trade.

SPORTING NEWS.

The College Regatta.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—About 15,000 people assembled at the lake this morning to witness the University boat race set down for 10 A. M. The lake was as smooth as glass. At 9:45 the first gun was fired, at 10:20 the second, and the starting gun at 10:47. All the boats got off handsomely together, the Columbia at the half mile taking the lead; then the Trinity made a spurt and overhauled the Columbia, and at the end of the mile took the lead away from the Yale, which in the struggle had got ahead, but at that moment fouled and fell behind. Princeton came up close on Trinity. The other crews were about in line behind. At the mile and a half post the Columbia came to the front again, with Harvard struggling sharply, the remainder maintaining the former positions. At the two mile point the Columbia was still in advance, with Cornell making a spurt to overtake her, and passed Harvard. At the two mile and a half point the Columbia was still ahead, with the Wesleyan, which now showed great vigor, pressing her sharply and steadily. The last half mile was then one continuous exacting pull between the Columbia, Wesleyan, Harvard and Dartmouth, and they came in in that order, the Columbia ahead about two boat lengths, and making the distance in sixteen minutes and fifteen seconds. The winning crew was greeted with tremendous cheering. On reaching the shore B. Frank, captain and stroke, fainted. He was immediately lifted by the crew and carried on their shoulders up the hill to Morris' Lake House, but before reaching the house he had entirely recovered. The scene following the race was one long to be remembered, and was only marred in its joyousness by the failure of Yale to participate beyond the mile point, at which place Yale was taking the lead with a good prospect for keeping it.

When the collision took place between Yale and Harvards, occupying but a few seconds, Columbia shot ahead, and taking the lead, kept it to the end, pulling steadily, strong and true. The Ward brothers, who were near by when Yale fouled, said but for that event the race would have been between Columbia and Harvard, with the chances in favor of the latter, though they admit that the Columbia crew acquitted themselves splendidly. They say Yale stood no chance whatever of winning the race.

After the race, early in the day, the Columbia and Wesleyan crews marched through the streets, carrying a symbolic crown, and later about two hundred Yale men, with Captain Cook on the shoulders of two men at their head, marched through the piazzas of the principal hotels, singing. The feeling between the Yale and Harvard is very bitter, and Cook has challenged the winning crew to another race.

The following is the official decision of the Judges in the race to-day: Columbia first, Wesleyan second, Harvard third, Williams four th, Cornell fifth, Dartmouth sixth, Princeton and Trinity doubtful, sixth.

On account of the resignation of the timekeeper, communicated to the judges immediately previous to the departure of the referee's boat for the starting point, no official time has been reported to the referee. The following claims of foul, made to the referee, in accordance with rule XI., were decided as follows:

Harvard vs. Yale, and the Yale vs. Harvard. Claims disallowed in accordance with rule XIV. The Yale's claim was not entered, and Yale violated rules VII. and VIII. under which the race was rowed.

Wesleyan vs. Columbia, not sustained, as the steering of each boat was somewhat wild, with no apparent willful attempt to foul. This decision is in accordance with rule XIV.

Although no official time was taken, Commodore B. F. Brandy recorded the time of Columbia at 20 minutes, Wesleyan 16.50, Harvard 16.54, Williams 17.08¾. It is claimed by Dartmouth that they came in fourth, and Cramer, the engineer, has made an affidavit that Dartmouth was fourth. The judges have probably made an error. Williams also claims the fourth.

Monmouth Park (Long Branch) Races.

LONG BRANCH, July 18.—The second meeting at Monmouth Park, for 1874, closed to-day. The first race was the August stakes, value, $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each for two year olds, the winner of the Thespian stakes to carry five pounds extra; distance, one mile. Seven horses started, and they were bunched. The race was won by McGath's Chesapeake; Lizzie B. second, Sweet Lips third, Veranago fourth, Aniella fifth and Silvius sixth. Victorious was left at the post. Time 1:47¾.

The second race was the Monmouth stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, for colts and fillies, foals of 1871, distance 2 miles. Four horses started out of thirty-one nominations. Acrobat, Aaron Pennington, Macaroon and Banderet. Acrobat won the race, Pennington second and Macaroon third. Time 3:42.

The third race was the Consolidation handicap, purse $400, for beaten horses, all ages, distance one mile and a half. Caribou, P. P. Carver and Sickney of starters. Rockwood won, Carver second. Time 2:42¾.

The fourth race was a match race for $1,000 a side between P. Lorillard's Vaultress, three years old, and Lawrence and G. Lorillard's Skylock, five years old, distance 2 miles. Skylock won by half a length. Time 3:46¾.

The fifth and last race was a steeple chase handicap, for all ages, about three miles over a fair hunting course, purse $700. Tne starters were George West, Wizard, Wyoming, Hesitata and Impecunious. George West was the winner, Hesitata second, Wizard third. Vesuvius refused the water jump, and Impecunious fell heavily on his rider. Time 8:05½.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Ross Abduction Case.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—There are no further developments in the child stealing case. The correspondence which was conducted between the supposed abductor and the parents has ceased, leading to the conclusion that the stealers of the child have become frightened.

Later.

In the kidnapping case the last news is that a private telegram was received at a late hour tonight stating that the child supposed to be Charlie Ross had passed through Belaire, Md., and that the detectives are twenty-four hours behind.

The Cattle Trade.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* gives the following information relative to this season's cattle trade: The drive from Texas, now about all in sight, will number 155,000, and distributed as follows, 4,000 at Coffeeville, 40,000 at Wichita, 25,000 at Great Bend and neighboring points, 50,000 at Ellsworth, and 125,000 at Bunkerhill and other places. These will be marketed this fall, while the remainder, 24,000, will be consumed on the frontier in filling Indian contracts. Besides these, there are about 100,000 wintered Texans in Kansas and about 40,000 in Colorado, which, coming to market this season, makes altogether about the same number as last year.

RECIPROCITY.

Canadians Not Satisfied with the Proposed Treaty.

Afraid of American Competition.

The Difference Between the United States and British Markets.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 18.—The Dominion Board of Trade met this morning at 10 o'clock, President W. H. Hawland in the chair. The delegates from the National Board of Trade of the United States were received with applause and voted the privileges of the floor.

The question of reciprocity and the proposed treaty coming up, a motion to discuss it article by article was lost.

Mr. Trout, of Toronto, moved a resolution reaffirming the already expressed opinion of the Board in favor of the principls of reciprocity. He said reciprocity would be of the greatest possible convenience and advantage ,to both countries. Ontario's barley market is found in the United States, which would like to receive the article free of duty, while on the other side Ontario would like to receive United States coal for her manufactories and domestic purposes in like manner. In the maritime provinces we have fish, for which the United States gives a market, and she can send back many articles wanted here. No uncertain sound should be uttered. The Board must act consistently, and he hoped there would be no backwardness on the part of commercial men in entering into the discussion.

Mr. Ellier, of St. John, proposed the following amendment: First, that this Board reiterates its formerly expressed opinion in favor of reciprocity between the United States and Canada; second, that while the document known as the "draft of a reciprocity treaty" contains many desirable provisions, particularly such as relate to the

Exchange of National Productions

and the reciprocal extension of maritime privileges, the treaty is nevertheless defective in the privileges secured for Canada, which are not nearly so valuable as those conceded to the United States, and that this board, by means of a properly constituted committee and authority, take steps to represent to the Parliamentof Canada those aspects of the treaty in which it is unfair to Canada or might operate prejudicially to Canadian interests.

Regarding the point about barley and coal, Elder said he would settle it by arranging an interchange of these articles. No argument was necessary to show that the treaty was unequal and that there was no reciprocity in it. While the navigation of upper Canada waters is thrown open to Americans, the coasting trade was not thrown open to our vessels. It was

A Strange Provision

that while maritime privileges are being given to Americans and the lakes and rivers are made free to them, nothing is done for these provinces, although they were the key to the negotiations. The fisheries are conceded, and we are given no trade along the Atlantic coast of the United States such as we require. As regards manufactures, Canada

Never Asked a Reciprocity.

Consumers were not dissatisfied with the prices they paid or with the extent of the productions. The manufacturers did not ask for competition; but this is thrown in as an additional bone.

Mr. Elder urged that the Atlantic coasting trade be made reciprocal, and the Bay Verte canal be built and Americans admitted to it on equal terms.

Mr. Gilespie, of Toronto, did not believe the manufacturers of Canada could compete with those of the United States. He could not see how one man could represent different interests of the country and even have formed a judgment upon them. He believed the treaty was sprung upon the country.

Mr. Waterson, of London, was in favor of reciprocity on equal terms. We could manufacture goods here as well as in the United States, but he did not want to

Pay One Hundred Dollars and Get Only Twenty-Cents.

We did not want a treaty that would make us feel uncomfortable in twenty years. The Caughnawaga canal project was simply making an outlet for New York. What the country wanted was reciprocity on fair terms and equal canal rights with the people of the United States.

Mr. Gregory, of Hamilton, was opposed to the enlargement of the canal for the purpose proposed.

Mr. Frye, of Quebec, said he did not consider that the treaty gave just and liberal reciprocity. He referred particularly to the coasting trade of the United States.

American Competition.

Under the operations of the law Americans were competing in all British ports, and in no port was that competition more severe than in St. John. Merchants here have seen freights reduced very low in consequence, but our ships cannot carry freight from one American port to another. In Quebec they were strongly opposed to the clause relating to canals. It was a doubtful question among engineers if these canals could be deepened to twelve feet. But we had to guarantee such enlargement, and a failure to perform it might lead to future serious complications. In Quebec they were opposed to building the Caughnawaga canal at Government expense. He thought it was of primary importance to preserve our forests, as in them was a source of much of our wealth.

Mr. Gwan, of Galt, said reciprocity weakened us by restrictions unfavorable to Canada, that it amounted to no reciprocity at all. Reaping machinery and other articles we could manufacture as well as the United States.

Mr. Dougall, of Windsor, believed our manufacturers were able to compete with rivals in the United States, and he was opposed to Mr. Elder's amendment.

Mr. Churchill, of London, said the treaty provided for the construction of canals for the better convenience of Americans. Under the old reciprocity treaty agriculturists sold their oats at from eighteen to twenty cents, their barley at forty to forty-five cents per bushel, and other grain in proportion. The reciprocity treaty was ancilled, and contrary to expectation, the prices of agricultural productions went up and have remained so. England was the natural market for Ontario products.

The Difference Between the United States and British Markets.

The United States and British markets were not alike. In England there was no such populous country, requiring to be fed, but in the United States they produced more wheat than was needed for their own consumption, and this made casual and uncertain the market for our surplus agricultural products. He believed the treaty was a delusion, and would be condemned of the farmers of Ontario and of the people of the maritime provinces great sacrifices.

Mr. Watts, of Brantford, thought that without a treaty we are doing well enough. If it was necessary to kill one branch of the business to improve another, he would say let us remain as we are.

Mr. Robertson, of Quebec, felt

Ashamed of the Canadian Government

for proposing such a treaty. He detailed the different branches of the trade that would suffer, and said the treaty must be amended before it can be agreed to.

Mr. Larke, of Ottawa, regretted that the Canadian Government had taken the first step in the matter. Both sides should have waited when the treaty was being made. He did not desire to see one part of the country sacrificed for the benefit of another part, nor did he want to see one interest sacrificed for another interest. The maritime provinces were being sacrificed by

Giving Away of the Fisheries.

He did not believe the milling or lumbering interests would benefit us as much as was expected. Manufactories and everything else with them would suffer. Regarding ship building, he hoped to see the day when ocean steamships in every port would be built in Canada.

Mr. Darling, of Montreal, said the enlargement of canals would be a benefit to both countries.

Mr. Skead, of Ottawa, said the people of his portion of the country favored reciprocity because it would benefit their interest. The proposed treaty was, however, unjust, and should be amended. He was in favor of the Caughnawaga canal, which would be a great boon to his part. As to the enlargement of canals, he did not think a depth of twelve feet could be obtained except at enormous expense.

Mr. Hatty, of Kingston, proposed as an amendment to the amendment the following: First, affirming the principle of reciprocity.

Resolved, That a committee of this board be appointed to consider the draft of the treaty now before the country, and said committee report to this board at its annual meeting in January next.

Mr. Jones, of St. John, said as the United States Senate meets in December, he could not see how the committee could have a report.

The question was then put on Mr. Hatty's amendment, which was lost by a vote of 9 to 32.

Mr. Elder's amendment was carried—27 to 6.

The Board of Trade soon after adjourned.

Death from Chloroform.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—A widow named Bridget Gleason, aged 45, died yesterday while under the influence of chloroform in the office of Dr. H. F. Biggar. The operation to be performed was the extracting of a needle which had accidentally penetrated the right thigh of the patient. An examination of the lungs and heart of the woman was made before administering the chloroform, and her condition for taking it considered good, but after taking twenty five drops she was attacked with spasms, and notwithstanding physicians made every effort to restore her, she died in a few minutes. A *post mortem* examination and inquest was held this morning. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death from the effects of chloform, and that the heart was in such condition as to render the administration of chloroform not injurious.

THE Baltimore *Bulletin* calls Kate Field "a lady-like but plain person, and says that at Thomas's benefit she was attired in a youthful combination of white and blue, with much frizzle of chevelure, and a certain primness which ill-natured persons would declare inseparable from "old maiden-hood."

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

BEECHER-TILTON.

An Interesting Statement by Samuel Wilkeson.

An Old Letter of Tilton's.

Beecher Charged with Adultery and Rape.

The Original "Tri-partite" Agreement.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The *Herald* prints the statement of Samuel Wilkeson before the Beecher investigating committee. The substance is that in the last week of March, 1873, Theodore Tilton came to his office and took from a pocket a worn proof press of a letter he proposed to publish in the next issue of the *Golden Age* unless Henry Ward Beecher did him justice. The letter, which was dated January 1, 1871, was addressed to Henry C. Bowen, acknowledging the receipt of a sudden notice breaking his two contracts with the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*, and goes on to state that it was in the early part of the rebellion that Bowen first intimated to him that Beecher had committed

Acts of Adultery,

for which, if he (Bowen) should expose him, he would be driven from the pulpit from that time forward. Bowen's references to the subject, says Tilton, were frequent. On the 25th of December, 1870, at the interview in Bowen's house, at which Oliver Johnson was present, you (Bowen) spoke freely and indignantly of Beecher as

An Unsafe Visitor

in the families of his congregation. You alluded to Elizabeth as a woman, now a widow, whose husband's death you did not doubt was hastened by his knowledge that Mr. Beecher had maintained with her an improper intimacy. You informed us that Mr. Beecher had made to you a confession of guilt, and with tears implored your forgiveness. After Mr. Johnson retired you related to me the case of another woman, whom Beecher took into his arms by force, threw her down upon a sofa, accomplished upon her his devilry, and left her. You suggested a demand upon him to quit his sacred office, volunteered to bear such a command, and to sustain it. This letter you presented to Mr. Beecher at Mr. Freeland's house. Shortly afterwards you sought an interview with me, and with a face livid with rage threatened, with a loud voice, if ever I should inform Mr. Beecher of the statements you made concerning his adultery, or should compel you to adduce the evidence on which you agreed to sustain a demand for his withdrawal from Brooklyn, you would deprive me of my engagements with the *Independent* and *Union*, and if I ever attempted to enter those offices would have me forcibly ejected. I told you I should inform Mr. Beecher of any threats of violence, and you left me. In my judgment Hardly had your violent words ceased ringing in my ears when I received your summary notices breaking my contract.

Mr. Wilkeson says, shocked with the misconception of the character he threatened to publish, he remonstrated against it. A discussion ensued, on Tilton's part passionate and noisy. He (Tilton), complained Bowen had dismissed him without cause and ruined him in his profession and estate, and crowned this by refusing to pay a large sum for editorial services, of which he was in pressing need, compelling him to bring suit to collect it. His next complaint was that Beecher had not helped him in his troubles. He had gone to Beecher and asked him to help him in Brooklyn, and Beecher, who had such power that with his little finger he could have lifted up and reinstated him, saw him in his agony and ruin, and passed by in silence and indifference. Rising into

A Dramatic Rage,

tramping the room from corner to corner, and speaking with intense passion, he declared, "I will have revenge on him. I will pursue him to his grave." It was clear to me, says Wilkeson, that what Tilton wanted was money, and that his purpose in coming to me was to raise money. His left my office calm and happy, in the prospect of an arrangement. I outlined to him which would immediately give him in hand the money Bowen owed him, restore his old relations with Beecher and Bowen, procure for him flattering mention in the *Independent*, and a handsome notice in the *Christian Union* of his newspaper enterprise. The well known

"Tri-partite Agreement"

came from the negotiations initiated after this interview. Bowen agreed to pay forthwith Tilton's unpaid salary, and to publish a reparatory card in the *Independent*. On the night of April 2d, 1872, when the agreement was ready for signature, Tilton was in a happy frame of mind and overflowed with love and admiration Beechenwards.

The Terms of Agreement.

Wilkeson gives the terms of the agreement as originally drafted. This paper was read at a meeting of four gentlemen, of whom Tilton was one. They were charmed with it, and said he could conscientiously and heartily subscribe his name to every word of it. He would sign it twelve times over if that would induce Bowen to sign it once, and in his eagerness took up a pen to sign it, but he was restrained by a suggestion that Bowen might be less willing to sign it if Tilton signed it first. It was carried away without Tilton's signature.

Wilkeson's statement continues as follows: In a full and kind consideration between me and Mr. Tilton, after the meeting on the night of April 2d broke up, he replied to a clear-cut question put to him that

The Only Wrong

Mr. Beecher had ever done him had been to address improper language to his wife, and that for that he held in his hands an ample and satisfactory written apology. I repeated to him the question. I put a graver inquiry than that made to me by a person whose information was derived in part directly from himself, and in part at second hand from a confession of his wife. With great spirit he denounced the truth of both these allegations. He called the informant at second hand

A Sexually Morbid Monomaniac,

who had imagined every word she attempted to utter. He scornfully said there was not a shadow of truth in her story. He expressed amazement that the other person should state he had ever said there was anything criminal in Beecher's conduct, and denied in the fullest and most emphatic manner that he had ever said so or said anything that could be so construed by a thoughtful and unbiased mind, and he returned to his previous declaration that

Beecher's Sole Offence

was improper language to his wife, and repeated it anew, and repected that the written confession and apology he had in keeping was ample atonement for that wrong. The next morning, on the 3d of April, Tilton came to my office in the Equitable Insurance Company's building. He was flushed and sullen. There was a hitch in the money payment. He said abruptly he would not sign the agreement; that it would have to be altered before he would sign it. Kindling anger as he talked, he said that in the negotiation Mr. Bowen had been well taken care of by Mr. Claflin, and Mr. Beecher well taken care of by me, but he had been left out in the cold, with the money due from Bowen unpaid. I combatted this fancy kindly, and tried to soothe him and hold him to the arrangement he had made, but he flew out wild and declared with the utmost passion that he would never sign the paper that should disable him from pursuing Henry Ward Beecher, and he demanded a copy of his paragraph in the tri-partite agreement, that he might alter it. I made a copy for him, and he sat down at the table and began to scratch and interline it, but he rose up and carried his work away uncompleted. Before he left he gathered from what he said that Bowen had refused to pay the full amount of his claim and that Bowen would have to go on, but the full amount was paid within a day or two thereafter, and the tri-partite agreement was executed, not the one I drafted and accepted by all the parties, but a modification of that. I used my

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MONDAY, JULY 20, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 110¼

THE IOWA CENTRAL RAILROAD, which forms the connecting link between St. Louis and St. Paul, has gone the way of all badly managed railroad enterprises.

WE ALLUDED the other day to the bad faith of France, in permitting supplies to be sent across her frontier to the Carlists. It appears that Marshal Serrano, the Chief of the Spanish Government, means, at the proper moment, to make this a cause of reclamation on France. He has hopes that his Republic will soon be recognized by England, Germany and Russia, and then MacMahon's Republic will probably be made defendant in a new Geneva Arbitration and mulcted in damages as John Bull was.

PROFESSOR CAMERON, of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, testified before a committee of the British House of Commons that new whiskey contains a large proportion of fusel oil, the effect of which is, to use his word—maddening. The Professor urges that no whiskey not at least one year old, be permitted to be placed on sale. In addition to such a regulation, the appointment of an unpurchaseable and competent Inspector, empowered to turn all adulterated liquors into the gutter, would be a long stride in the proper direction. Liquor, drugs, ground spices and groceries generally, as well as pig metal, all contain foreign substances which detract from their purity.

AN INTERESTING CASE, involving the liability of the underwriters to a fire policy, for damage done to goods removed by the owners to save them from destruction by fire, is depending in one of the Boston Courts. In this case the fire did not reach the building from which the goods were removed, but the firm estimated the loss suffered by the removal to be over $5,000. The defense is that the goods were removed without the consent of the underwriters, and besides was unnecessary. It would appear that a decision in favor of the insured, would practically constitute underwriters as insurers not only of the goods, but also of the nerves of parties taking out fire policies.

THE COUNT DE PARIS, a grandson of Louis Philippe, has written a "History of the Civil War in America," which is now in the hands of a Paris publisher. It will be remembered that the Count was for some time a volunteer on Gen. McClellan's Staff, and was in the campaign of that commander from the beginning of his command until the celebrated "change of base" during the progress of which the seven days' days battle occurred near Richmond. The work is highly spoken of, and will doubtless very soon make its appearance in an English dress, and afford to those curious in such matters an opportunity of reading the views of an European writer of high position upon our terrible conflict.

PHYSICIANS in Chicago complain of the existence of adulteration in drugs to so enormous an extent that they find it difficult to have a prescription properly filled. We suspect adulteration is not confined to drugs nor to Chicago, and question whether any quantity of any article susceptible of being adulterated, can be purchased pure in any town in the United States. To such an extent is this system of fraud carried that an extensive dealer in iron, told us only a day or two since, that he found it almost impossible to purchase a ton of pure pig-metal, so many furnace men were getting into the habit of mixing cinder with it. Truly the words of the good book are verified continually—"the love of money is the root of all evil."

AN ENGLISH GIRL, a resident of Stapleton, near Bristol, has succeeded in performing the feat so frequently attempted without success by male pedestrians; she has really walked a thousand miles in a thousand hours. A great fuss is made over this affair, but we don't exactly comprehend why; for although the writer is by no means celebrated as a pedestrian he has frequently walked a mile in one hour, and thinks he could do better if he was obliged to—why he couldn't do the thousand miles in a thousand times the period necessary to do any one of them, don't very clearly appear—unless indeed he was compelled to abandon his favorite pastime of sitting down to rest at proper intervals.

THOMAS ADDIS bought liquor from Maurice Emory and very naturally got drunk, and while in this condition was killed by a locomotive; for all of which the widow of Addis brought her action for damages against Emory and recovered $3,000. The Supreme Court of Illinois, in which State the sale of the liquor and the death of the purchaser occurred, affirmed the judgment of the Court below, laying down the principle that "he who deliberately sells that which he knows will inflame the passions, deprive the party of the control of his judgment, and render him for the time being incapable of exercising proper care for personal safety or that of his property, must be prepared for the consequences that may follow."

THE inter-collegiate regatta came off Saturday forenoon, on Saratoga Lake, after it had been thrice postponed, and the result is considerable of a surprise. It was all along thought the contest lay between Yale, Harvard and the Wesleyans, with Cornell as a probability, and the correspondents accordingly devoted themselves to these crews. Columbia was occasionally mentioned, but not as the possible winner. Last year the Columbia's were overworked by their trainer, who did not take into the account that they were city boys, and did not need the severe discipline that might be needed to give nervous energy and activity to the more robust constitution of young men reared in the country. Their performance was not such as to lead to anticipations of great things this year, and though they were pets of a New York City College, the newspapers did not encourage the hope of seeing them at the head of the list in the Saratoga regatta. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction concerning the race and claims of foul were made, but the Columbia was decided the victor.

THE CASE of Mr. F. P. Dockray, recently sentenced to death by a Spanish Court Martial in Cuba, is calling forth a good deal of interest. Mr. D. is a citizen of the United States and visited the Island of Cuba in search of Ralph Keeler, who most probably was thrown overboard from a Spanish vessel and drowned. He fell into the hands of the rebels, from whom after some months he succeeded in effecting his escape. After this he presented himself to the Spanish Governor and handed over the journal he had kept during his perigrenations, notwithstanding which he was condemned to death, and will doubtless suffer that extreme penalty unless protected by our Government. As matters now stand, all citizens of the United States who visit the Island of Cuba are the objects of suspicion and of every species of annoyance, official and mobbish, and the sooner some very resolute measures are adopted to put a period to Spanish colonial insolence, the better. The guns of our fleet would be all the better for scaling, and a sharp lesson to the Spaniards might be beneficial to all mankind.

IT WOULD appear that many people will never learn ordinary caution nor common sense. A few days ago a woman in Boston, accompanied by her son, a boy of nine years, paid a visit to her brother's store, where her attention was called to a sewing machine at which she took a seat, paying no attention to her young companion. The boy, with a boy's curiosity, was looking around for something to amuse him and unfortunately found a pistol, which of course he amused himself with snapping. Disregarding his mother's directions to return it to its place with the remark, "Why, mother, it's not loaded," he snapped it once too often for his mother's safety and his own peace in after years; for the pistol exploded, the ball passed through his mother's heart and she fell dead instantly. Of course the boy is almost distracted at the result of his folly, but his distress will not resuscitate the dead woman, and he must go through all the years in store for him, with a burthen of fruitless regret which will sooner or later crush out his life. Mothers are killed very often by their sons. True they do not die so quickly as this poor boy's mother, but not less surely are they sent to their graves by careless sons, who by a thousand follies or by one a thousand times repeated, wear out the life of the one for w'ose sake they ought even to be willing to die. Pocket pistols literal, as well as pocket pistols figurative, have occasioned the death, as well as the worse death in life, of many a loving mother.

"HOME RULE, FREE TRADE, HARD MONEY," are the short summaries of old Democratic doctrine which now emerge in the living issues of our present politics." So shouts the N. Y. *World* in all the ecstacy of bliss, as it proceeds to comment upon the platform recently announced by the Democratic party in Indiana, over which the calm and deliberate Hendricks, the Democratic Governor of the Hoosier State, presided with all his accustomed dignity. The metropolitan organ of the party assures its readers, that not content with avowing that devotion to a strict construction of the Federal Constitution which it alleges would alone preclude the possibility of a protective tariff, the Democracy of Indiana ranges itself along side the Democrats of New York, Maine, Ohio, Connecticut, Kentucky and New Hampshire in a curt and peremptory demand for a tariff for mere revenue, instead of what it styles "the atrocious perversion of the machinery of Custom House taxation."

This is fair, square and honest. There is no beating about the bush in the Democratic party in the States whose names are arrayed in line of battle by the great *World* itself. Why then should the lesser planets which revolve in darkness visible around it, affect to hide the principles which it so earnestly advocates, and which the party must needs practice upon if ever it attains power to shape the legislation of the country? Is the Democratic party in Allegheny county a sort of independent congregation, or is it in full communion with the political church throughout the United States. Does it claim to be favorable to a protective tariff, when in all other quarters it takes honest ground against protection; and if it does so claim, is the assumption either truthful or honest? But we forbear filling any further interrogatories, all answers to which—in a grand sacrifice to expediency—must necessarily be equivocating or untruthful.

THE abduction in Philadelphia has been followed by the perpetration of similar crimes in Wilkesbarre and in Syracuse. The Wilkesbarre case is that of two little girls —one of twelve and the other of fourteen years—who left with a couple of circus-riders; the Syracuse child was a little girl of nine years, who had been left alone while her mother was away from home at work. With all due feeling of sympathy for the bereaved parents in each of these affairs, it is hard to believe that either offense would have been committed had proper care been exercised by them. It certainly ought to be regarded as unsafe to permit little children so young as the Ross child is said to be, to ramble about the streets of even a suburban part of a large city, or to permit little girls so young as these Wilkesbarre children to join, unprotected in the miscellaneous crowd which always congregates beneath the canvas of a traveling circus.

We have no doubt but that the police of Philadelphia are hard at work after the captors of the Ross boy, nor do we question their ultimate success; but the long continued strain upon the nervous system of the afflicted parents, occasioned by the terrible solicitude they must feel for the safety and ultimate return of their child, must be calculated to drive them to utter distraction. The crime which has occasioned so much distress, has doubtless been originated if not committed by a class of people who are becoming rather too numerous in this country—men who have become too well known to the police authorities at home, and who have been obliged by the gentle pressure thereof to leave their country for their country's good. Child stealing is an old game in London, but a vigilant police has made it rather unsafe, and very many of the "suspects" in that city have transferred their skill and industry to our more primitive communities where they hope to indulge in their proclivities in comparative safety.

A PROMINENT Philadelphia paper seems to think that, instead of keeping the chair warm for the Bonapartists, Marshal MacMahon intends to hold it himself and thus supplant the Italian dynasty by an Irish one. Of course all ideas upon such a question are fanciful; MacMahon is a soldier and a Bonapartist; the *pseudo* Republic is in his hands—or, rather, beneath the heels of his military boots; and he will hold during his allotted seven years if he can, unless the favorable period shall arrive to place the fourth Napoleon upon the throne of the Empire. The idea that France will again rush upon the thick bosses of the German buckler, we think as groundless as is the imputation upon MacMahon's good faith towards the banished widow and son of his benefactor. France has had quite a satisfactory proof of Germany's strength, and of the fighting qualities of her armies. The comparatively recent campaign on the Rhine has shown her the odds between the Germany of three quarters of a century ago, a Germany cut up into infinitesimal territories each one jealous of all the others, weak from its divisions, and the Germany as it stands now, powerful and united under the sway of an Emperor of a real Germany, aided by some of the grandest tacticians and by the wisest and most resolute statesman of modern times, who wield an army of brave and well disciplined soldiers who can read and write, and who know full well what they are fighting for and why they fight for it.

The Germany which was able to roll back France from the Rhine and recover that portion of Germany which Louis XIV. wrested from her long ago, and again incorporate her lost provinces in her modern Empire, in a campaign which France fondly hoped she had thrust suddenly and unexpectedly upon an unprepared foe, may well be regarded by France as an enemy not to be unnecessarily attacked; and no such attack will be made, unless statesmanship in France gives way to the counsels of a power which has ruled many of the European nations, and always to their undoing.

MRS. BARBARA DEHART, aged one hundred and one years and six months, died at Harrisburg last week. She was the mother of ten children, forty-two grandchildren, seventy seven great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild. She had been blind for twenty years.

POLITICAL.

THE Delaware Republicans will hold their State Convention at Georgetown on July 28.

So far the indications are that Mr. Gaston will be the Democratic choice for Governor of Massachusetts.

THE address of the National Republican Committee to the people of the Union, it is said, was drafted by Senator Howe, of Wisconsin.

THE General Jones who nominated Mr. Bogy for President, must not be confounded with Senator Jones. The latter is not committed in that way.

A CONNECTICUT paper asserts that Sawyer's place in the Treasury was offered by Mr. Bristow to Congressman Kellogg, of the New Haven District.

GEN. J. S. FARNSWORTH is preparing to run as an independent candidate for Congress in the Fourth Illinois district, against Gen. S. A. Hurlbut.

THE Democratic Committee of Erie county have fixed on Saturday, August 15th, for the primary elections, and Monday, the 17th, for the County Convention.

THE Hon. Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, will not be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but would rather prefer, as do his constituents, to return to Washington.

THE Boston *News* thinks that Mr. Talbot will be the Republican nominee for Governor of Massachusetts, as any one else, it says, would drive away thousands of voters.

BY the death of Governor Caldwell, Lieutenant Governor Curtis H. Brogden becomes the Governor of North Carolina, to fill the unexpired term ending on the 1st of January, 1877.

MR. JAMES M. ASHLEY, formerly a radical Republican partisan, is mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth Ohio district, where the Republicans are quarreling. Ashley is not by any means a reformer, although he believes in changes. He is as useful at home as anywhere.

SENATOR GORDON, of Georgia, has destroyed what little importance attached to his views of the third term question by denying the statement that he claimed to be on very intimate terms with the President. He says he knows nothing of General Grant's views and purposes from any conversation he held with him, since they have never held any upon party organizations or programmes, past, present, or future.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which is the Democratic organ of the West, makes the following announcement: "The West and South will take a hand in the next Presidential canvass, and their candidate will not be a specie resumption; but, on the contrary, will favor the payment of the bonded debt in greenbacks, and a considerable increase of the circulating medium. The money power of New York has chosen its last President and gained its last victory."

PERSONAL.

HON. G. A. GROW was one of the orators at Houston, Texas, on the Fourth.

KATE STODDARD wants her looking-glass to take with her to the lunatic asylum. Nothing remarkably strange about that.

MR. SPURGEON celebrated his arrival at the age of 40 years at his Tabernacle the other day in the presence of a congregation of nearly 6,000 devoted admirers.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON says he has so much improved in health that if Congress were to assemble now he would be prepared to resume his position as presiding officer of the Senate.

APROPOS to the mooted succession of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Ducal throne of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the Prussian journals think it monstrous that an English Prince should get a German Duchy. Do they always want German Dukes to get English thrones?

MRS. D. A. DANFORTH, of Elkhart, Indiana, is one of the fortunate heirs of the estate of Henry Mar, the well known millionaire of Scotland. The snug little sum of $330,000,000 will be shared by twenty-two heirs, among whom is also Frances H. Macalister, the "Wizard of the World."

PRESIDENT GRANT, Secretary Belknap, and Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Rosecrans, Logan and Hancock have promised to be present at the re-union of the Army of the Cumberland at Columbus, Ohio, on September 16 and 17. Representatives will be present from all the States and Territories.

A PARAGRAPH to the effect that Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson is soon to be married to a citizen of Chicago has been in circulation for some time. Of course it is a pure invention, whose sole purpose originally must have been to misrepresent and wound the lady of whom it speaks.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE most Reverend Archbishop McCloskey has engaged passage upon the French steamer Ville du Paris, which leaves New York on the 25th instant for Brest and Havre. It is supposed he will pay a lengthened visit to the Holy Father at Rome. Bishop Bacon, of Portland, Me.; the Marquis of Chambrun, and the Rev. W. E. Youngmail proceed to Europe by the same vessel.

GEORGE VREELAND, one of the parties to the well known divorce suit of that name, died on Monday of consumption at Greenville, N. J. He was eighty-seven years old. Mr. Vreeland had been three times married, his last wife being less than half of his age; that is, when he was forty years old she was not yet born. One Caroline Shelly professed to have been Vreeland's wife, but was unsuccessful in her suit, and is now in the State Prison at Trenton.

A LONDON journal says:—"A marriage will soon take between the Hon. Miss Mary Palmer, second daughter of Lord Selborne—late occupant of the woolsack, and writer of law and equity, and Earl Waldegrave. It is eminently pleasing to those who talk about the infusion of fresh blood into the upper ten thousand, to witness such felicitous fixtures, and the truly orthodox will not be displeased at the extension of piety among our hereditary aristocracy."

QUEEN VICTORIA, not content with dressing plainly herself (and even shabby at times), and with repressing every tendency to dressiness on the part of the ladies of the royal family, is in the habit of snubbing those ladies of the court who indulge in what Her Majesty is pleased to consider an over dressiness of style. I wish she would get the English dames and damsels to have their evening dresses made a little higher in the corsage. I am told that the bad taste in dress of the Duchess of Edinburgh is something fearful to contemplate. Her latest innovation in that line consists in appearing at the opera in a large lace cap, plentifully bedzined with bows and flowers, which novel head-dress causes her royal and imperial highness to look more like a middle-aged dowager than a blooming bride.—*Lucy Hooper in Phila. Press.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE sting of a honey-bee caused the death of an old lady in Indiana, in twenty minutes.

HORACE GREELEY used to say that "the man who paid more money for rent than he did for advertising was a fool.

GOVERNOR DIX has vetoed the bill passed at the recent session of the Legislature incorporating the New York warehouse and railway company.

"It is one of nature's ways
Thus to sprinkle in her days,
Just a little bit of blaze,
So that folk may have an eye
To the chances, by and by,
For the weather when they die."

THE *Denver News* man says that Othello couldn't hold a candle to the comet, for the brawny Moor unfolded a "plain, unvarnished tale," of only three stickfuls, or so, whereas the comet can go him 3,000,000 miles better, and without varnish, too.

MISS LUCY CARLISS, chief assistant in the high school of Glouchester, Mass., was instantly killed, on Friday by, a rock from a blast, while driving with her brother, whose arm was bruised by the same rock. The roof of the carriage in which the two were riding was demolished.

SHIMA YOSHIWO, Yeto Snimpei, Fukuchi Tsuneaki, Nishi Yoshitada, Nakashima Rinzo, Asakura Hisitake, Katsuki, Tsunegoro, Yamanaka Ichiro, Shigematsu Motokichi, Murayama Nayachi, Nakagawa Yoshizumi and Soyeshima Yoshitaka were executed at Saga, Japan, for insurrection.—*New York Herald.* This is the first reliable information we have obtained on the subject. Their execution may be taken as a warning to all other Japanese with anything approaching such names.

AN accident such as we trust may occur often happened recently at Nashville. Retributive justice visited a baggage smasher. He dropped a box in the manner of those gentry, and the nitro-glycerine that it happened to contain spoke for itself. He now repents in bandages. It is all very well to say the explosive had no business there. But if it be there occasionally and will teach them to handle baggage gently we shall overlook the offense of the sender.

THE LIGHTNING ROD MAN.

His Perilous Adventure at a Barn in Chester County—His Handiwork Destroyed in Less Time Than was Required to Perfect It.

The experiences of the itinerant lightning rod man are as various as his manner of bamboozling the owners of property. He meets with cold rebuffs and provoking negative replies to his importunities to throw over buildings what he deems necessary safeguards, until an ordinary man would quit the business in disgust and retire to perpetual banishment. But not so he; such denials as that lately administered by General Sherman delight him, and he is never more pleased than when engaging in these little adventurous experiences. But up in Chester county, on Saturday last, one of these itinerants met with an adventure of a little different nature, which actually did strike terror to him. All day long he had been busily engaged in placing several of his double protection, anti-failure, self conducting rods on the barn of Jerry Starr, near Landenberg, and finished his work only as the darkness of evening settled down among the hills. He had watched, with apparent unconcern the approach of that black cloud which deluged our city with water, feeling secure against the elements in the protection which his aforesaid lightning rods afforded. Consequently he lingered long upon the roof, strutting about like a peafowl in admiration of himself and his achievements, and it was not until the promontory droppings from the cloud began to fall, that he would consent to quit the roof.

No sooner, however, had he stepped from the ladder, for with all his lofty ambition and flights of fancy he was only mortal and in a mortal way ascended the barn, than an electric current shot athwart the heavens, and, descending, struck the barbed points of the rods, displacing them and breaking the rod in several places. As usual, the charge was too great for the rods, and, as they afforded no safe conduce for the electric current to the earth, it left all about on the barn roof, which was tin, and even melted the heads from the nails which held the covering in position. Our lightning rod man looked on after he had recovered from the shock in grave contemplation for some time, when he departed, but we have not heard of his return to replace the broken rods.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

EUGENIE AND SON.

Their Sojourn in England.

A London letter says the Empress Eugenie has not many English friends, but her son takes home a companion now and then from Woolwich. One who knows him well tells me he is being *tutored* beyond all reason. From the moment he gets up until the time he goes to bed he is under this forcing pressure, and the result is that he looks but a sickly plant. He seems to get thinner and paler as he becomes sensible of the expectations formed of him and as he strives to answer them. The mother is the type of a Spanish bigot, and already the boy chafes under the perpetual round of ceremonies and confessions. The Empress has become a proselytist, and more than one of her English visitors have been embarrassed by receiving at her hands what would be called in Protestant phraseology "religious tracts," and what are really controversial books on Roman Catholic theology. In presenting them, she invites attention to passages which she has marked and which bear more especially upon the errors of the reformed religion. She speaks English pretty freely, though with a strong accent; the Prince, of course, understands our tongue, though he always preserves an incognito. It is said that he is about to leave for a sojourn in Switzerland. His reported desire to escape the hands of the clerical friends of his mother is not likely be indulged by his guardians, for there is little doubt that the priests in France, under Jesuit influence, and with Pope's consent, are effecting a change in front in going from legitimacy to imperialism. The seizure of which we hear to-day, of the St. Cheron correspondence, places this almost beyond question. M. de St. Cheron, whose lithographed "correspondence" was taken by all the Catholic papers in France, from being quite and active legitimist has, in obedience to the *mot d'ordre* of the Jesuits, with whom he is affiliated, passed over to the imperialist camp.

Beecher's First Sermon in Plymouth Church.

[Sheridgh's Letter to the Boston Journal.]

I conversed with a gentleman to-day who heard Mr. Beecher preach his first sermon in Brooklyn. The site on which Plymouth Church now stands was considered so unfavorable to public worship that Dr. Cox's Society abandoned it and sold it to the Plymouth people for a song. Dr. Cox's people, owing to the visit of Mr. Beecher, were obliged to give up their church before they were ready. The lecture-room being crowded, many of the old society went back to their old home. The congregation that greeted Mr. Beecher half filled the house. Just before the service commenced a rough looking youngster, with a turn-down collar, with an air of haste and energy, took the pulpit. He looked like a young farmer fresh from the plow. His dress was soiled, hair in the utmost confusion, clothes ill fitting, stockings blue—shoes unblacked. Following Dr. Cox, who was ultra clerical, with his white cravat and black silk gown, the young Western preacher formed a marked contrast. He did then what he has done ever since, proceeded at once to business without the formality of what is known as private prayer. Before the preacher got through, his rough Western look, his untidy hair, seedy dress, blue stockings, short pants and coarse shoes, were forgotten. Then nearly all the churches had service in the afternoon. Young Beecher was to preach in the evening. My informant and his family went leisurely to church. There was an acre of people outside. Even the standing room was occupied before 7 o'clock. The disappointed ones, as they went away, gave vent to their feelings in the original remark, "A new broom," &c. And the broom has been sweeping away for twenty-seven years.

A Painful Story Contradicted.

Many papers have published a report, coming from Salt Lake City, to the effect that a young man named Wm. B. Blackhurst had been buried alive there, and that the coffin having subsequently been opened, it was found that he had revived, and in his desperate attempts to get out of his agonizing incarceration had torn the skin and flesh from his face, and pulled his hair out by the roots, and turned completely over. Mr. Joseph E. Taylor, the city sexton, denies the whole story. He says: "Several times last week I was stopped in the street by individuals asking such questions as the following: 'Is it true young Blackhurst was alive?' 'Had he torn his hair out by the roots?' 'Had he turned over in his coffin?' etc., which I invariably answered in the negative with explanations. His friends were annoyed and grieved by questions of a similar nature, and, to place the matter beyond all doubt, suggested that he be uncovered, which was done early on Friday morning last, the 3d inst. We found the body lying precisely as when first placed in the coffin; no change whatever, only what was produced by decomposition."

Chicago's Water Supply.

Chicago is supplied with pure lake water for drinking and culinary purposes by means of a tunnel, two miles long, carried out to the middle of the lake. The capacity of this tunnel is said to be 57,000,000 gallons of water per day, and yet Chicago feared that her growth would be so rapid as to use up this supply, and in 1872 commenced building another tunnel, nearly twice as big as the first, which, it is expected, will be ready for use at the beginning of next year. Either Chicago puts an extraordinary estimate on her possible growth or else on the capabilities of her completed water works. It is stated that the latter will furnish supplies for a population of 15,000,000. If this be true, there could hardly have been a pressing necessity for the extension of the works when the supply from the old tunnel was more than one-third the total supply from both tunnels. Chicago, one would suppose, could get along with water for 5,000,000 people for a few years at least.

THE bankruptcy case of Arther Orton, who was so long known as the claimant of the Tichborne estates, has again been before the English Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Harcourt, who appeared for the bankrupt, said that if accounts were required it was necessary that he should communicate with his client, and with that object he had applied to the proper authorities, but had not yet received a reply. The Judge said that the only order he could make was to adjourn the case generally, and this was done.

THE son of his father, James L. Orr, Jr., upon whom the paternal mantle is said to have fallen, made a speech in South Carolina on the 4th of July, at Anderson village, in which he endeavored to show the colored people the necessity of good government, and said that it could not be effected unless they would unite with the whites in excluding carpet-baggers.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH. CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873.....$778,251 36

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A NICE PLACE TO LIVE IN.

An Alarming State of Affairs in Italy—Murder and Brigandage Rampant.

Murders, with theft, highway robberies, and kidnapping to obtain ransom money have come to be of extraordinary frequency, and life and property have been exposed to the hazards of a lawless condition of society. The evil has become a sort of epidemic, and has not been confined to these sections of the country which in the past have borne the worst reputation for disregard of law. A list of some length of cases that have occurred during the past fortnight might be given, but the most recent, and of more than usual boldness, was that of a few days ago here, in the neighborhood of Rome. At 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon of a day last week an old man of sixty-four, a dealer in cattle, was returning on foot to the country with several thousand francs in money on his person, the fruit of sales made during the day in the city. He had reached a point in the level road which follows the Tiber, about five miles beyond the Porta San Paolo, not a great way from the magnificent Basilica of that name, which all know who have visited Rome. Suddenly he was fired upon by two men, armed with pistols, who presented themselves in the road. The shot took effect in the forehead, and the old man fell dead on the spot. Some men at work in a *pozzolana* deposit near by heard the report of a pistol, but paid no attention, and two persons in a carriage coming along the road saw the men as they made their escape into the fields. The road is an open one, across a country without trees, in which few hiding-places for brigands are found. It is, in fact, the highway over which we have to pass in making our visit to the excavated city of Ostia. The robbers left seven hundred francs upon the person of the murdered man, which their hands did not have time to reach in the surprise caused by the men in the carriage coming along the road. Accustomed as the public is to hear of cases of aggression, yet this occurring in a summer afternoon, on a frequented road, so near the city, naturally enough has produced an unusual impression. The police have already put their hands upon the perpetrators of the crime. One of them proves to be a man who, until lately has been a member of the mounted rural police, His companion—at least the one under arrest as participator in the crime—is a youth of nineteen, the son of one who holds a small place under the city government. The ex-policeman is a native of the same town as the man murdered, and the two had conversed together in a cafe in the city a few hours before the crime was committed.

From different parts, and particularly from the southern provinces and the island of Sicily, every few days come reports of cases of that worst form of brigandage, the seizing of the person, to be carried away to mountain cavern or den, for a *ricatto*, or ransom—the amount arbitrarily fixed by the bandits—for the life of the unhappy victim. One of the last cases reported is that of a boy of eleven years, member of a rich family, who was caught up and carried off while on a walk with his teacher in the inhabited part of the city of Palermo, while the teacher's attention was momentarily withdrawn from the pupil by some other object.—*Correspondence N. Y. Times.*

FREE BATHS FOR GIRLS.

Evening Scenes at the New York Bath Houses.

In the evening on Women's Day the scene is most singular and enlivening, the bath being brightly lighted by gas jets that flare and flash upon the waters and gay jackets of the bathers. Every variety of color and material has been brought into requisition for the stipulated costume; calicoes striped and flowered; bed-ticking, ginghams, checked and plaided; and flannels, "yellow, red and blue," some cut big and pillow-case fashion, and others gracefully fitted, scalloped, and trimmed. Amusing transformations are constantly occurring as the fair bathers enter their dressing rooms in all the glory of hoops and flounces, chignons, and floating curls, emerging therefrom *sans* hoops, *sans* hair, *sans* as much that constitutes the feminine toilets of to-day. And after the first splash—what Hebe and what Venuses, what quaking masses of solidity, what shaking anatomies are revealed! Here a wisp of hair and a pair of skinny arms; there a rosy face, long tresses, and shining snowy shoulders flash through the waters. Peals of laughter had shrill screams ring through the air, and the bathers, lean and plump, are together happy, save a few that shiver, with blue lips and woeful faces, on the steps, or clutch the ropes in the desperation of fear. Among the regular habitues of the bath a magnificent blonde is noticeable for her splendid figure and commanding carriage, she moves queen-like in all her motions amid the throng, and swims with easy, undulating grace. A cast-eyed witch of about eighteen, plays all manner of pranks under water and above, turning somersaults, diving, floating, disappearing, and re-appearing when least expected, and is in fact as much at home in one element as the other, being the acknowledged best swimmer in the bath, where scores are adepts in the art. The striking contrast presented between the grimed faces and dropping forms of the ragging tribe and the clean and radiant faces and clad forms in vogue of the outgoing tide of women and children, speaks volumes in favor of the free baths. In a city composed about by noble rivers and sea air, and teeming with wealth, every inhabitant, however obscure, should have the privilege of bathing in the rivers and breathing the sea air in safety. The baths should increase in number year by year to meet the needs of the hitherto "great unwashed," until that epithet is a term of the past, or no longer known. If the city government should borrow one of the precepts of the Mohammedan religion, which makes cleanliness obligatory, and furnish the means to the lower classes, we shall take a long stride in the path of reform.

Whereabouts of Other Comets.

Henry M. Parkhurst writes to the New York *Tribune* as follows:

For nearly forty years I have been an observer of comets, which have come, wandered through the heavens for a few weeks or months, and departed; returning, in a few instances, in a few years, or exposed to refraction; but in most cases passing off in orbits, giving no hope of a return for thousands of years. The clouds forbid observation of our present visitor to-night, and my thoughts go back to former visitors, long since departed, and to those that are they now? First, there was Halley's comet, approaching its perihelion in 1835. That is now just beyond the orbit of the planet Neptune, having commenced its return during the present year. Next, vividly impressed upon my recollection, is the comet of 1843, which I saw at noonday near the sun. That is not yet twice the distance of Neptune. Donati's comet is a little beyond the orbit of Neptune, and the comet of 1861 is just crossing that orbit. I refer solely to distances, and not to the direction of these comets. As it is hardly proper to exclude from our system any planet possibly existing at twice the distance of the farthest now known, it is proper to say that one of the hundred comets and more that have appeared within the last thirty years, is still nearly or quite within the limits of our solar system. It is not safe to conclude also that there are as many already within its limits rushing toward us from every quarter? Donati's comet left us sixteen years ago. Who shall tell us where to direct our telescope to catch the first glimpse of another, of glory equal to that of our present visitor?

Precautions Against Trichina.

The Medical Society of Kalamazoo urge:—Eat no uncooked or half-cooked hog's flesh. The raw flesh of the hog, whatever its shape or condition, whether ham, bacon, or pork, salt or fresh, smoked or unsmoked, is liable to contain this parasite, full of a life and activity that may work a terrible malady in the human body. Bologna sausage, if pork be in it uncooked, is as dangerous as any form of this meat. The heat that cooks meat utterly destroys the life and mischievous power of these vermin, and no one need fear any harm if this fact is observed.

LADY BLANCHE SOMERSET, the only daughter of the Earl of Beaufort, and her "father's own girl," as regards proficiency in riding, is to marry the Marquis of Waterford, who lost his wife a little over a year ago.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter.

Being a combination of Blotting Case with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly. For sale by Stationers and Booksellers, or by mail, 102S CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 25c. Send for Descriptive Price List. 1010

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 20, 1874

The markets, last week, have, in general, exhibited the dullness incident to midsummer, and the volume of trade has been light, as usual at this season; but though business has been dull, the indications are all favorable for an active movement, as soon as the fall season fairly opens, and generally the situation, though not satisfactory, is encouraging. The demand for money is not heavy, and no trouble is found in getting money on good paper. There is very little paper in the hands of our brokers now, as the banks are packing up all the good paper that is offered.

We continue to quote selected signatures, with or without collaterals, at 7@8 per cent.; first-class at 9@10, and second grade at one per cent. a month. First-class mortgage on city property rule at 10 per cent. per annum. Second grade entirely nominal.

THE FUNDED LOAN.

On Thursday next the proposals for what remain unsold of the funded loan five per cent. Government bonds will be opened by the Secretary of the Treasury. The invitation for proposals was silent as regards the adjustment of interest between the new bonds and 5-20 bonds to be called in, and which it is proposed to accept in payment of subscription. It is now officially announced in substance that subscribers must pay the interest on the five per cent. bonds for three months from date of subscription. Of course Government pays interest on the 5-20 bonds for three months after calling them in, and the above requirement is evidently made to avoid paying double interest during the time intervening between the call and the maturity of called bonds.

The Secretary evidently thinks that the Government should be able to place the new bonds at par without offering any inducement in the shape of a commission either directly or indirectly. At present these bonds are selling in the New York market at about 1 per cent. above par in gold, or its equivalent in currency, and in the existing condition of the money markets in this country and Europe, and the high standing of the securities of our Government, they are certainly a good investment at par.

To a certain extent the estimate which our Government places on them will control the market, for if they were offered at a discount the market price would soon decline to about the same point, but if it is certain that they can not be obtained of the Government under par and the accrued interest, the market price, under existing circumstances, will be above this. There is a vast amount of capital in Great Britain and on the continent, which would be well employed in these bonds, and for a permanent investment in this country there are few, if any, opportunities of securing anything better, when the character of the security is considered. Should the loan all be taken up at once—as it may and probably will be if the foreign bankers take hold of it—these bonds would at once command a good premium.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

It has been recently decided that the holder of goods who offers by circular or letter to sell at a certain price, is bound by that offer until the person in correspondence has had opportunity, by due course of return mail, to give an order, and if he declines to accept such order on the ground of change in price, he must make good the reasonable damage of his customer.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 86 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	110	110¼
U. S. Bonds—1881—coupons	117¾	117¾
5-20 1862 "	117¾	118
5-20—1864. "	113¾	113¾
" 1865 "	113¾	113¾
" 1865 new. "	116½	116¾
" 1867. "	116¾	116¾
" 1868—coupons.	117¾	117¾
10-40's	112¾	113
Currency 6's	117¾	118
New 5 per cents	111	111
10-40's—coupons	112¾	112¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99½	100¼
Erie	33¾	33
L. S.	94	93
B. H. & E.	13¾	13¾
C. C. & I. C.	17¾	17¾
St. Paul	29¾	30¼
Do. Preferred	44	45¼
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾
Do. Central	79¾	80
North Western Common	38¾	38¾
Do. Preferred	66	66
Rock Island	95¾	96¼
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
Western Union Telegraph	82¾	82¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	26¾	26¾
Toledo & Wabash	23¾	23¾
Harlem	125¾	126
Chicago and Alton		120
Adams Express	106	107¾
American Express	61	62¾
U. S. Express	69	69
W. Parco & Co. Express	73¾	73
Quicksilver	19	19
Panama		109½
Fort Wayne		95¾
Pacific Post		15¾
Merchants Union Express	17	17¾
Manuhat and St. Joseph	25	25¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 73 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	49	
" scrip	109	
Reading	95¾	95¾
United Cos. of N. J.	124¾	124¾
Minehill	54	54
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
A. V. R. R. 7-30	84	
Central Transportation	43½	
Empire do.		53
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	68	

NEW YORK, July 18, 1874.

Money closed at 3 per cent. Foreign exchange left off quiet at 486½@487 for good to prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and 489¼ for demand. Commercial bills are quoted at 484¼@486, and are scarce. Gold was stronger to-day, opening at 110, advancing to 110¼, and closing at 110¾. The rates for carrying were 2, 1¾, 2¼, 3, and finally 2 per cent. The clearings were $10,000,000. The specie shipments for the week were $344,623, $100,000 gold coin and $101,760 gold bars, the remainder in silver bars and coin. The imports of dry goods for the week were $1,954,522, and merchandise $4,403,906. The Treasury disbursements in the same time were $1,540,000, and the receipts for customs $2,085,000. Government bonds closed steady. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Stocks were strong, generally speaking, throughout the day, the prices having advanced from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. in the entire list, the greatest improvement was in St. Paul and Northwest Common, the former having risen from 34¼ to 37¾, and the latter from 38 to 39. Next in point of importance were Lake Shore, New York Central, Rock Island, Wabash and Western Union. The sales to-day included 10,000 shares Western Union, 9,000 Pacific Mail, 6,000 New Central, 32,700 Lake Shore, 6,000 Union Pacific, 5,000 Northwest, 5,000 Rock Island, 12,000 St. Paul, and 4,000 Wabash.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$777,400
Specie, increase	378,800
Deposits, decrease	542,000
Legal tenders, decrease	518,800
Specie, decrease	136,200
Reserve, increase	1,854

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117¾; 5-20s of '62, 112½; do of '64, 115¾; do of '65, 117; do of '65, new, 116¾; do of '67, 117¾; do '68, 112¾; currency 6s, 116¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 92¾; Tennessees, old, 75; do new, 75; Virginia, new, 39; do old, 39; North Carolina, old, 18; do new, 20.

Stocks.—Canton, 50; Western Union Telegraph Company, 72¾; Quicksilver, 19; Adams Express, 107¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 74; American Express, 66¼; United States Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 60¾; New York Central, 100¼; Erie, 32¾; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 124; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 89; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 38¾; do preferred, 66; Rock Island, 98¾; New Jersey Central, 105; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 54¾; Toledo & Wabash, 25¾; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 21; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 74; Burlington & Quincy, 101¾; Lake Shore, 74¾; Panama, 175; Illinois Central, 95; Union Pacific, 26¾; Central Pacific, 88¾; Union, 82¾; Hartford & Erie, 1¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

LONDON, July 18.—5 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills is 2 5-16 per cent., which is 3-16 below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day was £3,000. Consols, money, 92¾@92¾; account, 108¾; U. S. Coupons, 67, 5-20s, 109¼; 10 40s, 103¾; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 47.

PARIS, July 18.—Rentes 61f. 60c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 18, 1874.

The general markets continues fairly active: it is true, the inquiry for all the leading staples is confined mainly to supplying immediate wants, but there is a very large business being transacted in the aggregate. The grain trade has stiffened up, particularly as regards Oats and Corn, during the past week, and with very light receipts and reduced stocks, prices are higher. With the exception of Sugars, for which there is an unusually brisk demand, the grocery trade is quiet, and the most noticeable feature connected therewith is that Coffee has taken a turn backward. Flour is quiet and unchanged. The hog product continues very firm and, within the past week, prices have still further advanced; packers have had a very good year of it this year, and those who bought on speculation at any time within the past three or four months, have been very well rewarded. The produce trade continues fairly active, more so, if we are not mistaken, than it was at the corresponding time last year.

APPLES—In good supply and prices are drooping; selling at $3@3 50 per bbl. as to quality.

BUTTER—Prime to choice is wanted and is still quoted at 20@25, and common to fair at 15@20. The inquiry mainly for the better grades.

BEANS—Selling at small lots at $2@2 25 per bushel, according to quality.

CHEESE—Continues in demand for prime, but with a steady demand to come in shipments, and no change in prices: 12½@13 for Ohio Factory.

EGGS—The market is quiet but the supply is light, prices are fully sustained: 22@23 for fresh, packed in cases.

FLOUR—There is a very fair local trade, but market is quiet and prices are unchanged: $6,00@6,50 for low grades; $7@7,25 for spring wheat; $8 for Rye Flour $8,75@9.

HOG PRODUCTS—There is a continued active demand for Sugar Cured Hams, and manufacturers report that they are crowded with orders, but in other articles in this particular line business is quiet. Our local trade, from Baltimore and other New York report, Coffee as being exceedingly dull. The New York "Bulletin" reports prices dull and declining, and the supply in first hands is considerably in excess of what it was at the corresponding time last year.

SUGAR—Selling at 9@9¼ for granulated, 11¼@ Crushed, 11¾; Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 11; No. 10's; Ex. C, 10¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9½; Yellow Sugars, ¼ to 9 cents.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 23; prime, 25; good, 24; Rio Coffee, 20c for 1 pound packages; loose, 23½c; Old Government Java, 30; Mocha, 30c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime New Orleans, 60c; prime, 55c; good, 50c; common, 45c; Porto Rico, 40@50c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1,00@1,20; White Drips, 90c; Extra Sugar Drips, 65 to 70c; Amber, 60@65. Molasses Drips, 55@60c. Sugar Syrups, 75c.

RICE—Best Carolina, 9¾; good, 8¾; Japan, 8½@8¾; Patna, 8¾c.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue very meagre, but the demand is by no means active, and prices remain nominally unchanged: $1,30@1,35 for red winter and $1,40@1,50 for white. Old corn still commands a slight premium over new, but in the course of a few weeks there will be very little, if any, difference. The car movement continues very stiff, as the supply is light, nearly equal to present wants, hence prices are still maintained: we quote at 65@68 as to quality. Oats, both Ear and Shelled, are in very active essence and prices are stiff, but without quotable change: 70@75 for the latter and 60@65 for the former. Rye is quiet and nominal at $1@1,05.

HOMINY—$4 50@5 per bbl.

HAY—Continues very scarce, and with considerable inquiry and light supply, the market is firm and prices are fully sustained; baled may be quoted at $24@28, on track, according to quality.

POTATOES—Selling, in a regular way, at $1,25@1,50 per bbl. as to quality.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams—Extra Sugar Cured canvassed, 18; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured canvassed, 10½; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured canvassed, 13½; Dried beef—Sugar Cured canvassed, 11¾; Beef Tongues, Extra Sugar Cured, 9 per doz.; $7,50 Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾ @ 10; Rib Sides, 12¾; Short Rib Sides, 12¾; Clear Rib Sides, 13; Mess Pork, $19 bbl. @20. Lard—Prime Leaf, in tierces, 8¾; Refined summer use in tierces, 8¾; half bbls, 9¾; baskets 10¾ lb caddies, 11¾; 5 lb do, 12¾; 3 lb pails, 13¾; 5 lb pails 15¾; 6 do 16¾.

SEED—Timothy Seed is quotable at $1,25@ 1,50 per bushel. Flax Seed at $1,30@1,40.

BAGS—The market is quiet and unchanged at 12½c for 2 lb, and wood at 11½@12.

TALLOW—6¾@7c per lb.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY July 18, 1874.

ARRIVALS

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and, to afford comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week:

Cattle	481 cars		473 cars
Hogs	938 "		1,100 "
Sheep	112 "		66 "
Total	731 "		643 "

FREIGHTS.

There has been no change in rates since the date of our last weekly review, and it is not likely that there will be soon; furthermore, drivers are perfectly satisfied with the recent equalization, as agreed upon recently by the Penna, Erie and Northern Central, all they ask is that it be faithfully and rigidly adhered to. It is reported that these three great corporations have formed a pool as regards the live stock trade, from Chicago to the seaboard, so that each company will obtain an equal proportion derived from the transportation of live stock—it makes no difference which road does the work. It does not matter, according to this arrangement, whether the stock is all shipped over one one of these roads or whether it is divided among the three, each company is to receive its third of the profit. This arrangement does away with the many secret rates for cutting on the part of these rival railroads, and another very commendable feature about it is that it does not give one shipper an advantage over another: the small shipper gets exactly the same rate that the large shipper does, so each man has to stand upon his own bottom. Following are the current rates from here eastward:

To New York, ₱ cwt	70 cents
To Philadelphia, ₱ cwt	70 cents
To Baltimore, ₱ cwt	75 cents

CATTLE.

As will be seen, the aggregate receipts were comparatively light, but there was a full supply on sale, the falling off being in the through consignments; the arrivals of local stock were fully up to those of last week in point of numbers; as regards quality there was no improvement. The market, taking it all in all, was an improvement upon that of last week; not only was trade active, but the prime shipping steers brought an advance of from an ¼ to ¾, while the inferior commoner grades we do not think there was any quotable change. There was nearly a full one-third improvement in Texas cattle, the advance being greater than in any other grade, but it should be borne in mind that Texas cattle were much lower, relatively, last week as well as the week preceding, than parities; in other words, the former got down to a stock that was where they were two weeks ago, whereas the latter are higher. The sales this week must have reached close on to 4,000 head; of these 22 cars had been purchased up to Thursday on Philadelphia account, while the great bulk of the balance were taken by country dealers and country butchers—the purchases for New York and Baltimore were small. Philadelphia men came on this week determined to break down prices if such a thing was possible, alleging that their market had been a very unsatisfactory one, that the cattle they purchased here last week made no money, and, in a word, that if they could not get them for less they would buy none at all; but it was of no avail. Instead of forcing prices down we are satisfied that they had to pay as advance for the best cattle, and furthermore they bought freely. Country dealers also took hold freely, and everything that was on sale found ready buyers, and that, too, at full rates.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra native steers	6 40@6 50
Medium to good native steers	6,00@6,25
Fair to ordinary grass cattle	4,50@5,50
Common to medium	3,50@4,00
Texas and Cherokees	3,00@4,50
Mixed rough stock	3,00@3,50

SHEEP.

The arrivals were just about double those of last week, 112 cars against 62 cars; as might be expected, with this heavy supply, the market was an unsatisfactory one to the selling interest, although it did not turn out so bad as was generally exp ected. Common sheep dropped from 30 to 50@ 75 cts., while in strictly prime fat sheep, the supply of which was comparatively light, the sprinkage was not so great, not exceeding 25@50 cts. Good many owners, unwilling to sell at the prices, shipped on east in first loads, which, of course, was not without its effect. And but for this, the decline would no doubt have been still greater, as there is no question but down the supply, and buyers, in consequence, were not able to bear the market as heavily as they would otherwise have done. The best sheep of the week quotable at 5,25@5,50; prime 5@5¼; fair 4¾@5; good 4@4¼; common 3½@3¾; culls 2½@3; fair to prime lambs, 6@6½; open weed lambs, 4@5; fair to good Jersey ewes, $3,50@3 per head, and there was considerable activity in this particular grade this week. Lambs fairly quiet at 5@6½, according to weight, quality and condition.

HOGS.

The hog market continues to rule very high, and, notwithstanding prices are higher, if we are not mistaken, than they have been for several years, the supply this week was scarcely equal to the demand, and the tendency is still upward. Philadelphia hogs are still selling at 6 9@6¾; Baltimores at 6,75@6,85, and Yorkers at 6,40@6,45. The product, however, advanced very materially recently; Lard is up to about 11¾ @11¾, at Chicago and Cincinnati, and everything else in proportion

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PETROLEUM GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 18, 1874.

The market was again weaker to-day, and the recent advance almost, if not altogether, lost: on Friday immediate shipment was up to $1,02¾, while to-day it opened with sales at 99, and subsequently, so we were reliably informed, it was offered at 99, which was the prevailing price before the advance in question was established. We were unable to discover any special cause for the advance, and the only one that can be assigned for the decline is the report of some new strikes in new territory. We learn from a gentleman, who returned from a tour of observation in the producing country, this afternoon, that if it was not for the new tanks that are being constructed, oil would not be worth anything in many localities. As it is, there is no place to put it, and it is evident, therefore, that the former good stock this week to-day, where they were two weeks ago, whereas the inferior are higher. The sales this week must have reached close on to 4,000 head; of these 22 cars had been purchased up to Thursday on Philadelphia account, while the great bulk of the balance were taken by country dealers and country butchers—the purchases for New York and Baltimore were small. Philadelphia men came on this week determined to break down prices if such a thing was possible, alleging that their market had been a very unsatisfactory one, that the cattle they purchased here last week made no money, and, in a word, that if they could not get them for less they would buy none at all; but it was of no avail. Instead of forcing prices down we are satisfied that they had to pay as advance for the best cattle, and furthermore they bought freely. Country dealers also took hold freely, and everything that was on sale found ready buyers, and that, too, at full rates.

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Philadelphia, equal to 9¼ here, showing a slight decline, as compared with Friday. Many of our refiners are badly taken in with high priced barrels; they contracted last winter for "lines" to be delivered monthly all this year, at prices ranging from $2 10 $3,10. The number sold in this way was very large, variously estimated at from 250,000 to 1,000,000, in which there is a heavy loss, as barrels can be purchased now at $1,50, showing a margin against the refiner of 40 to 50c on each package. The stock of barrels in the hands of Pittsburgh refiners, it is said, is larger than it ever was before.

Receipts crude this week, 26,646 bbls.
" " last week, 31,631 "
" Jan 1 to date, 1,197,301 "
" same time, 1873, 1,020,574 "
Exports refined this week, 36,399 "
" last week, 38,595 "
Jan'y 1 to date, 528,899 "
same time 1873, 453,349 "

GRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vandergrift & Co	Citizens O W	922
Bushnell	Standard O W	314
Bushnell	Crystal O W	469
Young	Sunbeam O W	241
Young	Liberty O W	314
Stevenson	Peerless O W	478
H McKelvy	Cosmos O W	169
Do	Star O W	74
Fisher Bros	Waring Bros	75
Total		2,902

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta	Waring Bros.	450
Braum	Waring Bros.	400
L Irwin	Wrinks Bros.	1,433
King & Co	Waring Bros.	250
Reghard	Waring Bros.	200
Braum	J P Logan	300
Central	J P Logan	208
Warden & O	Warden F & Co.	965
Lockhart & F.	Warden F & Co	530
Standard	Warden F & Co	530
McKee & Sons.	J. P. Logan	400
Total.		5,076

IRON MARKETS.

Reports from New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and St. Louis.

NEW YORK—American Pig—The best brands of Lehigh Iron are variously quoted from $31@ 32,50. At the former price some of the best Iron made has been sold in small lots, and some other companies quote $32,50. For Iron which is not so much in demand, it can be shaded. We can hear of but little business doing. Our quotations for the best Iron are $31@32,50 for Foundry No 1, $29@30 for Foundry No 2, and $27 @28 for Gray Forge. Bar—We continue to quote the price of Bar Iron at Eastern mills, 2.82½c. The market continues as at the date of our last report. Rails—When in stock, Rails can be bought very cheap, but the mills are not disposed to make to order at quite such low prices. We note the sale of 100 tons 60 lb at $61, part cash and part time; also, 1000 tons on private terms. Of Foreign Rails see following: Iron have been sold at $47, gold. We quote: American, $57@58, currency; and Welsh $48@50, gold.—Iron Age.

CLEVELAND—Read & Dickey write as follows: Pig Iron—The sales the past week for all grades has been larger than usual, and prices firm in several months. Prices are being well sustained, and the inquiry is quite encouraging. Holders, however, are not disposed to sell any large quantities at present, nor will they make sales for future delivery, except at such a margin that the advantage of waiting is now sure to be on the side of the buyer. Under the present demand and depleted stocks, we look for a good many orders in favor of forcing from up to anything like extravagant figures, as it is generally now admitted that the necessary reaction is far more damaging to the trade than any season of immense profits would be. Warrants, but present prices are so much below cost of making good Iron that we do not look for much further reduction over present quotations may soon be looked for, as nothing short of that would be any inducement for furnaces to go into blast again, and as very nearly two thirds of the furnaces are at present out of blast, even a very small demand would be sufficient to create a great scarcity of metal, and consequently an advance in prices: At $30@32 for good Gray Forge, there is a slight margin in Pig Iron with present cost of materials &c., and we would say the precedent on that the time is close at hand when it will be no sounded; any advance above those figures is not to be considered probable or desirable in the interest of the trade.

PHILADELPHIA—The correspondent of the "Iron Age" writes as follows: "There is no material change in the situation, with perhaps not quite so much inquiry for Forge Pig as noticed at the date of our last. This is, however, attributable rather to the considerable purchases made the past week previous than to any decline in demand. Foundry Irons are by no means to be more sought, and consumers are negotiating for their needs regardless of the quotations. Rumors of purchase of 10,000 tons Nos 1 and 2 for speculative account, which have been freely circulated on the street, turned out to be untrue, although there is no doubt of the fact that purchases have been going on low to suit the views of holders. In manufactured Iron there is while comparatively little is doing in Bars there is a very considerable inquiry for New Rails, in which some large orders are being placed, among which is a reported sale ten thousand tons of English Rails for Canadian delivery. Bars are without change

HOME NEWS.

A Curiosity.

There is in this office, brought by us from the Treasury Department at Washington, the cinder or residuum resulting from the cremation of from one to ten millions of defaced greenbacks. Persons curious in such matters can examine it by calling at the GAZETTE office.

$50 and Costs.

Judge Stowe had a half dozen saloon keepers before him on Saturday, on charges of violating the liquor laws by selling liquor on Sunday and without license. His Honor in imposing sentence remarked to each culprit as a piece of sage suggestion that it would be cheaper in the end to obey the law. Sentence in each case was $50 and costs.

The Ordinance Committee.

A meeting of the Ordinance Committee was held on Saturday, but no business of importance was transacted. They resolved to report an ordinance to prevent the driving of cattle through the streets except between the hours of twelve at night and six in the morning. The ordinance repealing the ordinance whereby the city pays the Mayor's Clerk was laid over till their next meeting. Adjourned.

The Rural Tax.

Those who have paid full taxes and are entitled under the decision of the Court to a reduction of one-third cannot get the money refunded for some time. The City Treasurer has decided that these accounts shall not be settled until the Supreme Court reviews the proceedings in the Fourth Ward case. Of course if the decision be favorable to the city payment will be made promptly.

The Lutheran Synodical Conference.

The Lutheran Synodical Conference met on Saturday, when the letter of invitation from the General Synod was referred to Prof. Walther. Yesterday, in the morning, in Rev. Hershberger's church on Eighteenth street, Rev. Dr. Kohler, of Lancaster, Ohio, conducted the services, and communion was administered to the members of the Conference.

Prof. Spaeth ant exhibited his notes in the afternoon. Rev. Koehler, of Wisconsin, preached in the evening.

Temperance Among the Juveniles.

The proposition to form a consolidated temperance "Band of Promise" among the juveniles, will soon be put into practical effect. The matter is now being quietly worked up, principally in our Sunday schools of the two cities, and on Monday of next week a mass meeting of the juveniles will be held at the Smithfield M. E. church, when the matter will be discussed and the band duly organized. The movement is under the direction of the W. C. T. U., and promises to be quite successful.

Obituary.

Last evening shortly before midnight, Mrs. Margaret Love, mother of R. C. Miller, Esq., departed this life at the residence of her son in Allegheny city. Mrs. Miller had lived to a venerable age, being at the time of her death seventy-two years old. For the past four years, however, she has been bedridden with paralysis, and has suffered, but her sufferings were borne with the patience and resignation of the true hearted christian. She was one of the most highly esteemed members of the First Reformed church, this city, and lived a life of consistency and of activity in doing good that renders her memory precious.

The Postoffice Site.

The *Dispatch* of Saturday writing on the subject says that the new Postoffice is to be located on Third Avenue says:

"Now it is evident that there has been some underhand work in the matter. Indeed it would appear there has been double dealing and downright dishonesty.

Of course there has been "downright dishonesty;" did we not say so two months ago. From the day the first Commission to examine sites was announced certain parties have been using undue influence to locate the Postoffice on Third Avenue, and these very parties are now trying to accuse honest men with doing what they themselves have done, but they have "overshot" the wrong passengers, and we predict, when the inside workings come to the surface, as they must, sooner or later, that the next the *Dispatch* or any other journal that is opposed to the Sixth Avenue site invest gate "one underhand work" and publish the names of those engaged in it.

BACK BROKEN.

Serious Runaway Accident in the East End.

Yesterday afternoon an accident that will probably result fatally, occurred to a man named Patton, employed by Dr. Gross, at his residence in East Liberty street, as gardener. The man was engaged in driving a rather spirited animal up Winebiddle avenue, when the horse became frightened and ran away. Patton was either thrown or jumped out, and in the descent had his back broken, and was rendered insensible. The injured man was taken up and carried into the house of Dr. Gross, where every attention was paid to him, but he remained unconscious, and was still in that condition last evening. The horse, after Mr. Patton was thrown out, continued on his wild career down Penn avenue, turning down Seventh street road, up which thoroughfare he ran to East Liberty, where he was caught.

A BOLD BURGLARY.

A House Entered and Ransacked—A Clue to the Thief.

A daring robbery was committed on Saturday evening at the house of Mr. Tuddered, on Twentieth street. Mr. Tuddered and his wife left at about eight o'clock to lay in a stock of provisions at the Allegheny market. They returned about midnight and discovered that the house had been thoroughly ransacked, and $187, the savings of three years, stolen. The thieves were at once identified, and on examination of the place it was evident that the thief was thoroughly acquainted with the house. The rear abuts on a foundry lot, of which Tuddered is foreman, and the marks of the burglar could be plainly seen in the sand in the building. The drawers, and even books were opened and examined carefully for greenbacks; and a trunk, belonging to a boarder, moved to the head of the stairs, ready for transportation, but from some cause, as yet unaccounted for, it was left behind. It contained nearly $200 in greenbacks. The thieves succeeded in gaining $187, the main portion being a one hundred dollar bill and two twenties. The police have a clue to the robbers.

WAS IT A MURDER?

A Man Found Dead in his Room—Mark's of Violence on the Body—Foul Play Suspected.

The record of Yesterday both as regards to tragedy and fatality, certainly is remarkable. In another column the details of a cold blooded murder is reported, while below we are compelled to give the details of what at present appears to be a mysterious case. Yesterday afternoon Lieut. Edge, who has charge of the Twelfth ward precinct station, received a call for a prescrvile, extending from the Ninth ward, was notified that the body of a man, who had hung himself, was lying in a house on Mulberry alley. The officer repaired to the scene, where quite a large crowd of curiosity seekers had collected around the building. The house is situated between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth street s, and the officer repairing to an upper room, discovered the remains of a man named John Reilly lying on the floor. A little investigation revealed the fact that there were marks, of violence, on his back, while his throat bore the imprint of a hand as if having been choked or strangled.

The deceased boarded with his brother and his wife, and it may be that he committed suicide. There were rumors current that such was the case, while considerable excitement prevailed in the vicinity, and it was freely said that he was murdered. This may be as it may, Coroner McCallin will hold an inquest this morning, when the full facts of the case will no doubt be developed, but at present it is wrapped in considerable mystery.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest last night on the body, when it was developed that the deceased had been drinking, and died from natural causes, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

SUNDAY FATALITIES.

Yesterday's Coroner's Inquests—Drowned in the Allegheny River—Killed by the Cars—Suicide by Hanging.

The Coroner's list looms up well this morning. Yesterday was one of those Sundays that is remarkable for crime and fatality, and what with murder and accidents, it has left a dark page in our local history. The first inquest held yesterday by Coroner McCallin, was upon the body of Valentine Geisler, who was

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

The deceased, who was eighteen years of age and a baker by trade, went in swimming yesterday afternoon, off Hare's Island, Eighth ward, Allegheny. He had been moving himself by diving under water, when he made one, that was not far enough, and was sunked under it and crowned. The body was lost at two and recovered at four o'clock. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The remains were taken to his brother-in-law's residence, on Thirty-seventh street, Fifteenth ward.

KILLED BY A TRAIN

Last evening an unknown man was killed in the yard of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway in the Second ward, Allegheny. About seven o'clock last night, a train was being backed struck the deceased, and three cars passed over his head, crushing it fearfully, and killing him instantly. Along side of the body was found a bottle of whisky and a bundle containing a pair of pants. In the pockets of the deceased were found a paper upon which was illegibly, was written "John O'Neil, Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Thomas M. Duff." Deceased and a sandy complexion, was of a full build, and apparently about forty years of age and was dressed in dark clothes, slouch hat, white shirt and gaiters. The body was taken to Williams' undertaking establishment, Nos 312 and 314 Fifth avenue. Coroner McCallin held an inquest, when the facts adduced showed the occurence to have been accidental, and a verdict accordingly was rendered.

Hung Himself.

SUICIDE AT OAKDALE STATION.

On Saturday evening Coroner McCallin was notified that he was needed at Oakdale station, Fifteenth township, on the Pan Handle Railroad, to hold an inquest on the body of a man who had died suddenly. The Coroner at once hitched up his rig and started and arrived on the scene at nine o'clock, when he found Squire J. W. Gumley had empannelled a jury and was holding an inquisition. James McCabe, bowler at the Exchange Hotel, Oakdale station, was found dead about six o'clock, hanging in the barn. Deceased, who was sixty-five years of age, had been drinking for some time past, and it is believed was suffering from *delirium tremens* when he committed the rash act. He was a native of this county, and had been employed by Boeging was rendered.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

In the matter of John S Milan vs. Mr. James Rees, the motion for an attachment against defendant for disobeying the injunction of the Court restraining him from infringing on a patent of the complainant, the court made the following order: That the attachment granted against the infringement to be executed if the defendant proceeds to manufacture the capstan.

In the case of the Blake Crusher Company the rule to modify the injunction served on the defendants so as to allow them to manufacture their crushers, was made absolute.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

J. A. McKinney, bankrupt, Allegheny county. On petition of assignee, order made for the sale of a certain part of a certain patent right. Petitioner S. S. Fetterman Esq., for compensation as solicitor for petitioning creditor was presented and referred to Register Shaffer. Fetterman for petition.

Jacob Gosser, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate was presented and confirmed, subject to exceptions within ten days. Waite for assignee.

W. J. Colwell, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order for the sale of certain real estate was discharged of liens. Barton & Wightman for assignee.

Isadore Coblens, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made directing assignee to make deed to J. H. Walter for certain lands in West Virginia, and to transfer to James Vogel bankrupt's interest in certain stocks. Schuyer for assignee.

Owens & Shannon, bankrupts, Mercer county. Order made for the of certain real estate discharged of liens. Wightman for assignee.

Michael J. Bombough, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Argument on exceptions to the confirmation of the assignee's report of the sale of certain real estat. Duff for and Burgwin against exceptions. Exceptions overruled and report confirmed.

John Jones, creditor vs. Levi Jones, debtor, county. This case being on the list for trial at July term at Erie, is, by consent, continued to October term at Pittsburgh. Fetterman for creditor, and Edmundson for debtor.

Lewis Mayer, Ezra Clark and Elward P. Sanderson, bankrupts, Crawford county. Assignee's account in each of said cases presented, approved and assignee discharged. F. L. Seely, of Titusville, Pa., for assignee.

Orphans' Court.

[Before Judges Sherrett and Collier.]

Estate of Charles Hartman, deceased. Bond of administrators, with sureties in $12 000, filed and approved.

Abram E and Margaret M. Williams, infants. Petition of guardian to mortgage real estate of wards. Bond filed. Order made.

Virginia A. Linn et. al. Bond of Campbell Duff, guardian, filed and approved.

Wm. Hess et. al. Petition presented, and upon choice of miners, Luke P. Davidson, Esq., son-in-law of the proprietor was arrested at once. He was questioned relative to the affair, but his wife's residence while in the house inside, unable to penetrate. He denied that he did the shooting, and when taken into custody had no fire arms on his person. At the lock up he acknowledged, however, that after the shot he went into the bar room. Whether he disposed of the pistol there remains to be seen. From his and others statements McElliott had been at the house during the afternoon and drank beer. In the evening immediately preceding the murder, he and Davidson and others attempted to procure more drink and were refused. He then indulged in rough language toward the people in the house, and challenged the son-in-aw Gillione to step out and show himself. The latter was behind his wife and mother-in-law at the time. According to some of the statements it was then Gillione drew his derringer and shot McElliott. Lieutenant McChesney came up and was about to assist in taking the wounded man away, but was requested to capture the murderer. McElliot was then carried to his boarding house, and the police took charge of the tavern.

WHAT WAS FOUND.

The detectives, Pender and Wilmot, assisted by the police on duty, ransacked the house from turret to foundation stone, with a view to finding the pistol. The search, however, was not a result as was expected. Some of the boarders were examined, and their stories being contradictory, they were locked up to await a fuller investigation. A one armed man named Frank Green said he saw the shot fired and the weapon was from a pistol in McElliot's pocket. He was certain that deceased was in the act of drawing the weapon when it was accidentally discharged. The officers then examined the clothing of deceased and could discover no indication that the shot had been so close to him. Had such been the case the clothing would have been scorched but there was nothing of the kind visible. Another boarder one Billheimer, who is retained as a witness stated that he saw the flash of the pistol. It was about two feet from deceased and evidently was not an accidental shot.

The most important testimony is that of Mr. Smith, son of the boarding house keeper with whom McElliott lodged. He was with the deceased during the afternoon, and states that they had drank beer at Bushman's during the afternoon, and was after more when the fatal affair occurred. He was between McElliot and the alleged murderer when the shot was fired and is positive that Gillione is the guilty man. His testimony was considered so pointed that he was locked up for the night.

SCENES AT DECEASED'S BOARDING HOUSE.

At the boarding house at 69 Twelfth street, all was excitement. The wounded man lingered without help from the physicians, though Dr. McElvey called as soon as he received information, was laid on a lounge in the parlor. The room and house was filled with people, as was the street in front. Some were drinking and others undertaken in every phase. The reputation of the deceased was fully canvassed, the lady of the house averring that during the time he had boarded there, some months, his conduct was unexceptionable.

The only evidence, outside of that already detailed, was furnished by a young gentleman who will be forthcoming whenever the authorities desire his presence. He states that as the shot was fired some distance from McElliott, from his surroundings